

ORDINANCE NO. 87- 20

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING ORDINANCE 86-14, THE COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CODE OF PALM BEACH COUNTY; PROVIDING FOR INTERPRETATION OF CAPTIONS; PROVIDING FOR REPEAL OF LAWS IN CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE OF LAWS AND ORDINANCES; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Chapter 125 (County Government) of Florida established the right and power of counties to provide for the health, safety and general welfare by enacting and enforcing building and related construction codes and regulations; and

WHEREAS, Section 161.56(1) Florida Statute, requires local governments to adopt or amend no later than January 1, 1987, as part of its building code, the requirements established in Section 161.55, Florida Statutes; and

WHEREAS, Section 161.56(2) Florida Statutes, requires each local government to provide evidence to the state within ninety (90) days after January 1, 1987 that said coastal construction code has been adopted; and

WHEREAS, the amending of this Ordinance will be in the public interest by strengthening the Standard Building Code, as amended, for the health, safety and general welfare of all people in the unincorporated areas of Palm Beach County; and

WHEREAS, The Board of County Commissioners, sitting as the Local Planning Agency, has determined that this proposed Ordinance is consistent with the adopted Comprehensive Plan of Palm Beach County, as required by Chapter 163, Section 163.3194(2) of Florida Statutes.

1 NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY
2 COMMISSIONERS OF PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, that:

3 SECTION 1. The Palm Beach County Coastal Construction Code
4 is hereby amended as follows:

5
6 **PALM BEACH COUNTY COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CODE**

7
8 **101.1 - TITLE**

9 This code shall be known as the "Palm Beach County Coastal
10 Construction Code" hereafter referred to as "this Code".

11
12 **101.2 - PURPOSE**

13 **101.2.1 - GENERAL**

14 The purpose of this is to provide minimum standards for the
15 design and construction of buildings and structures to reduce
16 the harmful effects of hurricanes and other natural disasters
17 occurring along the unincorporated coastal areas of Palm
18 Beach County which front on the Atlantic Ocean. These
19 standards are intended to specifically address design
20 features which affect the structural stability of the beach,
21 dunes, and topography of adjacent properties. This Code is
22 site specific to the coastal building zone and coastal
23 barrier islands as defined herein and is not applicable to
24 other locations.

25 This Code is intended to enhance the Standard Building Code,
26 as amended, and shall be enforced in accordance with the
27 standards set out therein. In the event of a conflict
28 between this Section and other Sections of this code, the
29 requirements resulting in more restrictive design shall
30 apply. No provisions in this chapter shall be construed to
31 permit any construction in any area prohibited by local city,
32 county, or state or federal regulation.

1 101.3 - SCOPE ~~101.3.1~~ **Applicability** The requirements of
2 this Code shall apply to the following types of construction
3 in the coastal building zone and on coastal barrier islands
4 within the unincorporated area of Palm Beach County, and
5 those incorporated areas of the County for which the County
6 provides plan review and inspection services.

7 **101.3.2 1** The new construction of, or improvement to major
8 structures, nonhabitable major structures, and minor
9 structures as defined herein.

10
11 **101.3.3 2** Construction which would changes or alter the
12 character of the shoreline otherwise has the potential for
13 substantial impact on the Coastal Building Zone. (e.g.
14 excavation, grading, paving). The Coastal Code does not
15 apply to minor work in the nature of normal beach cleaning or
16 debris removal.

17 **101.3.4 3 Existing Structures** The requirements of this
18 chapter shall not apply to existing structures, structures
19 under construction, or structures for which a building permit
20 has been applied for prior to March 1, 1986, unless said
21 permit is invalid. Reconstruction, redevelopment or repair of
22 a damaged structure from any cause as required by the
23 definition of existing buildings, as defined herein.

24
25 **101.3.5 4 Multi-zone Structures** For structures located
26 partially in the coastal building zone, the requirements of
27 this Code shall apply to the entire structure.

28
29 **101.3.6 5 Exceptions** The requirements of the coastal code
30 shall not apply to the following:

- 31 1. Minor work in the nature of normal beach cleaning and
32 debris removal.

1 2. Structures in existence prior to the effective date of
2 the code, except for substantial improvements as defined
3 herein.

4 3. Construction for which a valid building permit has
5 been applied for prior to March 1, 1986, unless said
6 permit is invalid.

7 4. Construction extending seaward of the seasonal high-
8 water line which is regulated by the provisions of section
9 161.041, Florida Statutes (i.e. groins, jetties, moles,
10 breakwaters, seawalls, piers, revetments, beach
11 nourishment, inlet dredging, etc.)

12 5. Construction of non-habitable major structures as
13 defined herein, except for the requirements of
14 Section - 101.4.9.

15 6. Construction of minor structures as defined herein,
16 except for the requirements of paragraph - 101.4.10.

17 7. Structures listed in the National Register of Historic
18 Places or the State Inventory of Historic Places.

19 8. Construction for improvement of a major structure to
20 comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or
21 safety code specifications which are solely necessary to
22 assure safe living conditions.

23 101.3.6 CONSTRUCTION SEAWARD OF MEAN HIGH-WATER Structures
24 or construction extending seaward of the mean high water line
25 which are regulated by Section 161.041, Florida Statutes,
26 (e.g. groins, jetties, moles, breakwaters, seawalls,
27 revetments, beach nourishment, inlet dredging, etc.) are
28 exempt from the provisions of this chapter. In addition,
29 this Code does not apply to piers, pipelines, or outfalls
30 which are regulated pursuant to the provisions of Section
31 161.053, Florida Statutes.

32
33 101.3.7 6 - APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS

34 101.3.7 6.1 All plans and specifications required for
35 building permits on construction which lies partially on
36

1 totally in the coastal building zone or in a coastal barrier
2 island zone, shall be certified. Said certification shall
3 be from the design professional whom is registered in the
4 State of Florida as a professional engineer or architect.
5 This certification shall state among other things, that the
6 purposed construction was designed in accordance with the
7 criteria established by F.S. 161 Part III and this Ordinance,
8 as amended.

9
10 **101.3.7 6-2** The Building Division of Palm Beach County,
11 Planning Zoning & Building Department, may establish policy,
12 to enable the Department to be alerted when applications are
13 submitted; for construction which lies in or near the above
14 referenced zones.

15 **101.3.8 7 - DEFINITIONS**

16 The following terms are defined for general use in this Code.

17
18 **BEACH** - means the zone of unconsolidated material that
19 extends landward from the mean low water line to the place
20 where there is marked change in material or physiographic
21 form, or to the line of permanent vegetation, usually the
22 effective limit of storm waves. BEACH is alternatively
23 termed SHORE.

24 **BREAKAWAY WALL or FRANGIBLE WALL** - means a partition
25 independent of supporting structural members that will
26 withstand design wind forces, but will fail under
27 hydrostatic, wave, and runup forces associated with the
28 design storm surge. Under such conditions, the wall shall
29 fail in a manner such that it breaks up into components that
30 will minimize the potential for damage to life or adjacent
31 property. It shall be a characteristic of a breakaway or
32 frangible wall that it shall have a horizontal design or
33 loading resistance of no less than 10 nor more than 20 pounds
34 per square foot.

BUILDING SUPPORT STRUCTURE - means any structure which supports floor, wall or column loads, and transmits them to the foundation. The term shall include beams, grade beams, or joists, and includes the lowest horizontal structural member exclusive of piles, columns, or footings.

COASTAL BARRIER ISLANDS - means geological features which are completely surrounded by marine waters that front upon the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean and are composed of quartz sands, clays, limestone, oolites, rock, coral, coquina, sediment, or other material, including soil disposal, which features lie above the line of mean high water. Mainland areas which were separated from the mainland by artificial channelization for the purpose of assisting marine commerce shall not be considered coastal barrier islands.

COASTAL BUILDING ZONE - means the land area 1500 feet landward of the coastal construction control line established pursuant to Section 161.053, Florida Statutes. On coastal barrier islands, the COASTAL BUILDING ZONE is defined as the area 5000 feet landward from the coastal construction control line or the entire island which ever is less.

COLUMN ACTION - means the potential elastic instability in piles or columns resulting in axial or lateral bending of the member due to compressive stress.

COASTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTROL LINE - means the landward extent of that portion of the beach-dune system which is subject to severe fluctuations based upon a 100-year storm surge, storm waves, or other predictable weather conditions as established by the Department of Natural Resources in accordance with section 161.053, Florida Statutes.

CONSTRUCTION - means the carrying out of any building, or, or substantial improvement to any structure or the clearing, filling, or excavation or the making of any material change in the size or use of any structure or the appearance of any land. It shall also mean any alterations in the size or use

1 of any existing structure or the appearance of any land. When
2 appropriate to the context, "construction" refers to the act
3 of construction or the result of construction.

4 **DUNE** - means a mound or ridge of loose sediments, usually
5 sand-sized, lying landward of the beach, and deposited by
6 natural or artificial means, which lies landward of the
7 beach.

8
9 **MAJOR STRUCTURE** - includes but is not limited to residential
10 buildings including mobile homes, commercial, institutional,
11 industrial, and other construction having the potential for
12 substantial impact on coastal zones.

13 **MEAN HIGH WATER LINE** - means the intersection of the tidal
14 plane of mean high water with the shore. Mean high water is
15 the average height of high waters over a 19-year period.
16 (See Section 177.27(15), F.S.).

17
18 **MINOR STRUCTURE** - includes but is not limited to pile-
19 supported, elevated dune and beach walkover structures; beach
20 access ramps and walkways; stairways; pile-supported elevated
21 viewing platforms, gazebos, and boardwalks; lifeguard support
22 stands; public and private bathhouses; sidewalks, driveways,
23 parking areas, shuffleboard courts, tennis courts, handball
24 courts, racquetball courts, and other uncovered paved areas;
25 earth retaining walls; sand fences, privacy fences,
26 ornamental walls, ornamental garden structures, aviaries, and
27 other ornamental construction. It shall be characteristic of
28 minor structures that they are considered to be expendable
29 under design wind, wave, and storm forces.

30 **MANUFACTURED HOME** - means manufactured housing which conforms
31 to the Federal Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety
32 Standards or the Uniform Standards Code ANSI A-119.1 pursuant
33 to Section 320.823, Florida Statutes.

1 **NONHABITABLE MAJOR STRUCTURE** - includes but is not limited to
2 swimming pools; parking garages; pipelines; piers; canals,
3 lakes, ditches, drainage structures, and other water
4 retention structures; water and sewage treatment plants;
5 electrical power plants, transmission and distribution lines,
6 transformer pads, vaults, and substations; roads, bridges,
7 streets, and highways; underground storage tanks;
8 communications buildings and towers; flagpoles and signs over
9 15 feet in height.

10
11 **NGVD** - means National Geodetic Vertical Datum - a geodetic
12 datum established by the National Ocean Service Survey and
13 frequently formerly referred to as the 1929 Mean Sea Level
14 Datum.

15 **100 YEAR STORM** - means a shore incident hurricane or any
16 other storm with accompanying wind, wave, and storm surge
17 intensity having a one percent chance of being equaled or
18 exceeded in any given year, during any 100 - year interval.

19
20 **SEASONAL HIGH-WATER LINE** - means the line formed by the
21 intersection of the rising shore and the elevation of 150
22 percent of the local mean tidal range above mean high water.

23 **STATE MINIMUM BUILDING CODE** - means the building code
24 adopted by a municipality or county pursuant to the
25 requirements of Section 553.73, Florida Statutes or by
26 Special Act of the Florida Legislature.

27
28 **EXISTING BUILDINGS**

29 Alterations, repairs or rehabilitation work may be made to
30 any existing building without requiring the building to
31 comply with all the requirements of this Code provided that
32 the alteration, repair or rehabilitation work conforms to the
33 requirements of this Code for new construction. The Building
34 Official shall determine the extent to which the existing
35 system shall be made to conform to the requirements of this
36 Code for new construction.

101.4 - COASTAL CONSTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS

101.4.1 - GENERAL

Construction within the coastal building zone and on coastal barrier islands shall meet the requirements of this chapterSection. All structures shall be designed so as to minimize damage to life, property, and the natural environment. Assistance in determining the design parameters to minimize such damage may be found in the reference documents listed in Section 101.7.

101.4.2 - STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MAJOR STRUCTURES

101.4.2.1 - FOUNDATIONS DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

All major structures shall be anchored to their foundations in such a manner as to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral displacement. Foundation design and construction shall consider all anticipated loads resulting from design storm conditions, including wave, hydrodynamic, hydrostatic, and wind loads acting simultaneously with dead loads. Erosion computations for foundation design shall account for all vertical and lateral erosion and scour-producing forces, including localized scour due to the presence of structural components.

Major structures, except for manufactured homes, shall be designed and constructed in accordance with section 1205 of the 1986 revisions to the Standard Building Code, 1985 Edition, using a fastest-mile wind velocity of 110 miles per hour. Major structures, except manufactured homes, shall also comply with the applicable standards for construction found elsewhere in the Standard Codes, 1985 Edition, as amended.

101.4.2.2 - PILE FOUNDATIONS

Shall be required for buildings located in Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map "V" (velocity) zones or where impacted by wave action.

1- Pile dimensions, spacing and embedment shall be designed consistent with the requirements of the site, taking into account all vertical, lateral, erosion and scour-producing forces.

2- Piles shall be driven to a penetration which achieves adequate bearing capacity taking into consideration the anticipated loss of soil above the design grade.

3- In addition to the normal foundation analysis, the pile foundation analysis shall consider piles in column action, where appropriate, from the bottom of the support structure to the design grade.

4- Consideration shall also be given to the degree of exposure to wave attack and the resulting impact loads on lateral or diagonal bracing between piles.

MANUFACTURED HOMES: Manufactured homes shall conform to the Federal Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards or the Uniform Standards Code ANSI A119.1, pursuant to Section 320.823, Florida Statutes, as well as the requirements of Section 101.4.2.3.

101.4.2.3 -MONOLITHIC FOUNDATIONS

May be permitted in Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Map "A" or "B" zones or in locations not impacted by wave action.

1- Monolithic foundations may be used if soil conditions permit and if located at an elevation which minimizes their effect on the beach and adjacent properties. Due consideration shall be given to their vulnerability to erosion under design storm conditions.

2- In the event that a monolithic foundation is used, the maximum elevation of the top of the slab is to be below the design scour depth (see Chapter 5-28, Shore Protection Manual, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 4th edition, 1984) unless positive methods are provided to prevent scour.

3- Other types of spread footings such as running footers or pads may be permitted when positive methods are provided to prevent scour.

ELEVATION, FLOODPROOFING, AND SITING - All major structures shall be designed, constructed and located in compliance with the National Flood Insurance Regulations as found in 44 CFR Parts 59 and 60 or Palm Beach County Ordinance 87-9, as amended, whichever is more stringent.

101.4.3 - UNDERSTRUCTURES DESIGN STRUCTURES

No substantial walls or partitions shall be constructed below the level of the first finished floor. This does not preclude the construction of:

- 1- Stairways;
- 2- Shearwalls essentially perpendicular to breaking waves;
- 3- Shearwalls essentially parallel to breaking waves which do not exceed a maximum of 20% of the building length;
- 4- Wind or sand screens constructed of fabric or wire mesh;
- 5- Light open lattice partitions with individual wooden lattice strips no greater than 3/4" thick or 3" wide;
- 6- Elevator shafts;
- 7- Breakaway or frangible walls; or
- 8- Substantial walls constructed above the wave action and storm surge expected under design storm conditions.

101.4.5 - VELOCITY PRESSURE - Major structures, except mobile homes, shall be designed in accordance with the requirements of Section 1205 of the 1986 revisions to the Standard Building Code, 1985 Editions, using a minimum fastest-mile wind velocity of 110 mph. The minimum design pressures are as follows:

Table 1205.2A
Velocity Pressure (psf)
Building Height 60 feet or less

Mean Roof Height (ft)	Fastest-Mile Wind Velocity, V (mph)
	110
0-15	25
20	28
40	34
60	38

Table 1205.3A
Gust Velocity Pressure (psf)
Build Height Greater Than 60 Feet

Height	Fastest-Mile Wind Velocity, V (mph) Coastal Exposure
	110
0-30	35
31-50	40
51-100	47
100-200	54
200-300	61
300-400	66
400-500	70

101.4.4 - BUILDING AND FLOOR ELEVATIONS

The minimum elevation for the underside of the building support structure (excluding foundation) shall be above the elevation of the design breaking wave crests or wave uprush superimposed on the storm surge with dynamic wave setup expected under design storm conditions. The elevation of the storm surge with dynamic wave setup shall be either the elevation established by the Florida Department of Natural Resources Coastal Construction Control Line Study or the base flood elevation for the specific area established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency as determined by the design engineer.

101.4.4 - FOUNDATIONS

The elevation of the soil surface to be used in the design of foundations, calculation of pile reactions and bearing capacities shall not be greater than that which would result from the erosion reasonably anticipated as a result of design

storm conditions. Foundation design and construction of a major structure shall consider all anticipated loads acting simultaneously with live and dead loads. Erosion computations for foundation design shall account for all vertical and lateral erosion and scour producing forces, including localized scour due to the presence of structural components. Foundation design and construction shall provide for adequate bearing capacity taking into consideration the type of soil present and the anticipated loss of soil above the design grade as a result of localized scour. Erosion computations are required landward of coastal construction control lines. Upon request the Department of Natural Resources may provide information as to those areas within coastal building zones where erosion and scour of a 100-year storm event is applicable.

101.4.5 - EROSION AND DESIGN GRADE

The elevation of the soil surface to be used in the design of foundations; calculation of pile reactions and bearing capacities shall not be greater than that which would result from the erosion reasonably anticipated as a result of design storm conditions. Calculation of the design grade shall take into account localized scour due to the presence of structural components. Erosion computations for foundation design shall consider all vertical and lateral erosion and scour-producing forces.

101.4.6 5 - WAVE FORCE DESIGN

Calculations for wave forces resulting from design storm conditions on building foundations and superstructures may be based upon the minimum criteria and methods prescribed in the Naval Facilities Engineering Command Design Manual, NAVFAC DM-26, U.S. Department of Navy; Shore Protection Manual, U.S. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers; U.S. Department of the Army Coastal Engineering Research Center Technical Papers and Reports; the Technical and Design Memoranda of the

Division of Beaches and Shores, Florida Department of Natural Resources; or other professionally recognized methodologies which produce equivalent design criteria.

Breaking, broken, and nonbreaking waves shall be considered as applicable. Design wave loading analysis shall consider vertical uplift pressures and all lateral pressures to include impact as well as dynamic loading and the harmonic intensification resulting from repetitive waves.

101.4.7 - HYDROSTATIC LOADS

Calculations for hydrostatic loads shall consider the maximum water pressure resulting from a fully peaked, breaking wave superimposed upon the design storm surge with dynamic wave setup. Both free and hydrostatic loads shall be considered. Hydrostatic loads which are confined shall be determined using the maximum elevation to which the confined water would freely rise if unconfined. Vertical hydrostatic loads shall be considered both vertically downward and upward on horizontal or inclined surfaces of major structures (e.g. floors, slabs, roofs, walls). Lateral hydrostatic loads shall be considered as forces acting horizontally above and below grade on vertical or inclined surfaces. Hydrostatic loads on irregular or curved geometric surfaces shall be determined by considering the separate vertical and horizontal components acting simultaneously under the distribution of the hydrostatic pressures.

101.4.8 - HYDRODYNAMIC LOADS

Hydrodynamic loads shall consider the maximum water pressures resulting from the motion of the water mass associated with the design storm. Full intensity loading shall be applied on all structural surfaces above the design grade which would affect the flow velocities.

101.4.9 - DESIGN CONDITIONS

101-4-9.1 - GENERAL

Foundations for all major structures shall be designed for the horizontal and vertical pressures generated by wave forces between the elevation of the design breaking wave crests or wave uprush superimposed upon the storm surge and the stable soil elevation of the site.

101-4-9.2 All major structures, except mobile homes, shall be designed to withstand 140 mph windspeeds. Horizontal wind velocity pressures shall not be less than the values stated in Table 101-4-9.3.

TABLE 101-4-9.3

BASIC WIND VELOCITY DESIGN PRESSURE¹
IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT

HEIGHT ABOVE GROUND (FT)	PRESSURE
0-30	41
31-50	54
51-100	65
101-200	79
201-300	92
301-400	101
401-500	109
501-800	121
801-1000	133
over 1000	137

¹ The above table is based upon the formula $P = \frac{0.00256 \times V^2}{H+30}$, where: P = pressure in pounds/square foot
V = 140 mph
H = height above grade in feet

101-4-9.4 Appropriate shape factors shall be applied for resistance against overturning and uplift as required

elsewhere in this Code. Internal pressures on internal walls, ceilings and floors resulting from damaged windows or doors shall also be considered in the design unless the specified windows and doors have been tested by an approved testing agency and have been shown to be capable of withstanding the design pressures required herein.

101.4.9.5 Mobile homes shall conform to the Federal Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards of the Uniform Standards Code ANSI book A-119.1, pursuant to Section 320.823, Florida Statutes, in addition to the other requirements contained in this chapter.

101.4.10 - STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR NONHABITABLE MAJOR STRUCTURES

Nonhabitable major structures need not meet the specific structural requirements of Section 101.4.2 to and including 101.4.9.5 except that they shall be designed to produce the minimum adverse impact on the beach and dune system and shall comply with the applicable standards of construction found elsewhere in this code and the Standard Codes, 1985 Edition, as amended. All sewage treatment and public water supply systems shall be flood-proofed to prevent infiltration of surface water anticipated under design storm conditions. Underground utilities, excluding pad transformers and vaults, shall be flood-proofed to prevent infiltration of surface water expected under design storm conditions or shall otherwise be designed to function when submerged under such storm conditions.

101.4.10 - STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MINOR STRUCTURES

Minor structures need not meet the specific structural requirements of Section 101.4.2 to and including 101.4.9.5 except that they shall be designed to produce the minimum adverse impact on the beach and dune system and shall comply

1 with the applicable standards of construction found elsewhere
2 in this Code. and the Standard Codes, 1985 Edition, as
3 amended.

5 **101.5 - LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION**

6 Construction, except for elevated walkways, lifeguard support
7 stands, piers, beach access ramps, gazebos, and coastal or
8 shore protection structures, shall be located a sufficient
9 distance landward of the beach to permit natural shoreline
10 fluctuations and to preserve dune stability. Construction,
11 including excavation, may occur to the extent that the
12 natural storm buffering and protection capability of the dune
13 is not diminished.

14 **NOTE:** See also Ordinance 72-12, Palm Beach County
15 Coastal and Excavation Setback Code, as amended.

16 **101.6 - PUBLIC ACCESS**

17 Where the public has established an access way through
18 private lands to lands seaward of mean high tide or water
19 line by prescription, prescriptive easement, or any other
20 legal means, development or construction shall not interfere
21 with such right of access unless a comparable alternative
22 access way is provided. The developer shall have the right
23 to improve, consolidate, or relocate such public access ways
24 so long as they are:

- 25 1. Of substantially similar quality and convenience to the
26 public;
- 27 2. Approved by the local government; and
- 28 3. Consistent with the coastal management element of the
29 local comprehensive plan adopted pursuant to Section
30 163.3178, Florida Statutes.

32 **101.7 - REFERENCES**

33 Assistance in determining the design parameters and
34 methodologies necessary to comply with the requirements of
35 this chapter may be obtained from:
36

1 Shore Protection Manual, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 4th
2 edition, 1984.

3
4 U.S. Department of the Army, Coastal Engineering Research
5 Center's Technical Papers and Reports.

6 Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of
7 Beaches and Shores Technical and Design Memoranda.

8
9 Naval Facilities Engineering Command Design Manual, NAVFAC
10 DM-26, U.S. Department of the Navy.

11
12 **SECTION 2. CAPTIONS.**

13 The captions, section headings, and section designations used
14 in this Code are intended for convenience of users only and
15 shall have no effect on the interpretation of the provisions
16 of this Ordinance.

17
18 **SECTION 3. REPEAL OF LAWS IN CONFLICT**

19 All local laws and ordinances applying to Palm Beach County
20 in conflict with any provisions of this ordinance are hereby
21 repealed.

22 **SECTION 4. SEVERABILITY.**

23 Should any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, or word of
24 this ordinance be held to be unconstitutional, inoperative,
25 or void, such holding shall not affect the validity of the
26 remainder of this ordinance.

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28
29 **SECTION 5. INCLUSION IN CODE.**

30 The provisions of this ordinances shall become and be made a
31 part of the Code of Laws and Ordinances of Palm Beach County,
32 Florida, and the various sections may be retitled,
33 renumbered, or relettered to accomplish this purpose.

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APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Board of County Commissioners
of Palm Beach County, Florida, on this 22nd day of
September, 1987.

PALM BEACH COUNTY, FLORIDA, BY ITS
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:

X By: [Signature]
Vice Chairman

Acknowledged by the Department of State of the State of
Florida, on this, the 1st day of October, 1987.

EFFECTIVE DATE: Acknowledgment received from the Department of State of the State of Florida, this 5th day of October, 1987 at 11:38 A.M., and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners of Palm Beach County, Florida.

APPROVED AS TO FORM
AND LEGAL SUFFICIENCY:

By Donald J. [Signature]
County Attorney

STATE OF FLORIDA, COUNTY OF PALM BEACH
I, JOHN B. DUNKLE, ex-officio Clerk of the
Board of County Commissioners certify this to
be a true and correct copy. The original filed in
my office on 9/22/87
DATED at West Palm Beach, FL on 10/7/87
JOHN B. DUNKLE, Clerk.
By: [Signature] B.C.
Deputy Clerk